TORONTO, Friday, F .b. 11, 1859. Inspector-General Guit state , last night in Assembly that the authorities ir . Canada personed information from which they drew the inference that the British Governme at would, next June, abregate all the right the Rudsen's Bay Company have to an exclusive trad mg menopoly within the vast regions they occur of or control. Mr. Effise, the most influential in ember of the Company, was west, in Minnesots, &c., last Summer, and must have seen that ! A attempts to perpetuate the monopoly of that seamerce would be incentives to frontier troubles, easily created but difficult to

Mr. Galt al no made a financial statement; and, being our Se eretary of the Treasury and Control ler, and ha ring recently been a large railway con tractor ar A director, president of a land company dealer in scrips, &c., he knows how matters stand A few fondeys since, in the Free Church here, a country person-Mr. Gray of Orillie-prayed fervently: "O, Lord! teach our Senators wisdom-"over Legislators honesty!" Mr. Galt must have be in edifed. He was the only lawgiver and state manager present, and the supplication to the 7.hrene of Grace quite epropos.

Whe Inspector General thought it was time to thep borrowing (in Europe). Perhaps John Bull is not so willing to lend to Canada as to India, from which the money lent comes back again in the whape of enormous salaries and contracts, usurious interest, &c. He admitted that Government had spent, in 1857, three and a half millions more than the provincial income, but blamed Mr. Brown for telling that the public finances are in a most impoverished condition, with bankruptcy staring us in the face, because such statements would hinder any Ministry from getting along. The great item of provincial expenditure was three millions a year (to Europe) as interest on public debt, besid heavy sum for defaulting municipalities. Mr. ( was unable to disprove Mr. Brown's statement that the annual expenditure from the consolidated fund had risen from \$4,160,000, in 1854, to \$3,800,000 in 1857. You borrow, at Washington, and thus stave off economical reforms. We borrow in Toronto, and go ditto. Ultra Toryism and extreme Democracy have a sort of uniformity in their finance movements; but Mr. Galt, while intending to encourage contraband entries by a heavier tariff, poses to take a lower tax from importers of coffee ten and sugar. A good idea if carried out, as it robably will not be.

Last August, a majority of 13 in Assembly

pudiated Ottawa as the seat of Government; last night, in a House from which only five members beent, the vote was changed to 64 for Ottawa and 59 against it. Their next squabble will be as to whether Quebec shall be the capital for four years till, at the expenditure of a million, to be borrowed, palaces are built at Ottawa for those who rule.

In 1840 the seat of colonial rule was fixed at Kingston, to which the Quebec and Toronto offices, clerks, records, &c., were brought. Three years thereafter, to please the French, Kingston was abandoned for Montreal, where the politicians abused each other till their mob caught the infection, burnt up parliament houses and library, pelted royalty, through its representative, with bad eggs, and drove "the seat of Government" up to Toronto from which in two years it traveled once more down the St. Lawrence, 500 miles to Quebec, in 1850, where was bought and repaired a palace for royalty at \$250,000, and the lawgivers got burnt out of one legislative hall, while another was set on fire and destroyed just before "Parliament" got into it. The next move was back to Toronto again, and the next to ask Queen Victoria, through colonial clerk, where they should go. That's the question now, and a million or two has been spent moving about while it is being settled.

Meantime, Canada, in many places, is suffering the penalties of scarcity or even famine. In many neighborhoods not a bushel of wheat is left. It is even said that the Hon. John Young has bought 20,000 barrels of flour in Liverpool for the use of the people of Montreal. The fly, the rust, the locust or grasshopper, have united to destroy most of the crops of 1857 and 1858. In the country, 60 miles below Toronto, grasshoppers have appeared in myriads, covering even the face of Lake Ontario. and devouring every green thing. Beggars crowd our streets, manufacturers are discouraged, taxes are high, money and work scarce, yet our gambling lawgivers do not even dream of real retrenchment.

In the Senate or Legislative Council there are fifty-four members, half of whom have been placed there for life by Governors and Ministers, while t'other are there by election, none being eligible unless possessed in freehold, unencumbered, of an estate of the value of \$8,000. The Senate is really a good looking body, and holds its sessions in handsome apartment, with a very big throne in it The members get \$6 a day each, and employ a host of officials, yet they rarely investigate any matter of importance; seldom appoint working commit-tees upon questions of general interest; but meet five days in the week, at 3 p.m., hear prayers, listen to a few notices or motions, and adjourn in fifteen minutes. Last Wednesday, however, they named a Committee on Insolvency and Bankruptcy. who have a wide field to work in, and may riva Brougham in their measures if they dont fall asleep at the first sitting and forget to arrange a second.

The Assembly have no chaplain, no prayers; Tom rises up and tells Dick of a great many income things he may have done and said in his lifetime; Dick retorts; Jack and Gill chime in; the debate waxes bot; sharp remarks are made all round; lobbies, galleries, the space below the bar, all are filled with people from town and country listening to the assembled folly of 1859; and their action is about as absurd as their talk.

One of the most remarkable signs of the times is the unanimity with which all classes in America have recently done honor to Burns's memory. Only a hundred years had clapsed, on the 25th ult. since his birthday, and but one man do I find at any anniversary on this continent who well remem-bers him. Adam Ferrie, aged more than 80 years, and now an active member of the Canada Senate, was intimately acquainted with Robert Burns, and recites many interesting anecdotes of him. A nephew of Burns, Dr. Begg, resides in Canada, about 100 miles above Toronto; the Laprait family, to one of whom a peem was inscribed, live in Galt; a nephew of Burns's Highland Mary has his home in Esquesing. Toronto had two celebrations-one by the wealthy at \$5, another, more social if less select, at \$150. The latter sent \$80 to Scotland to poor relatives of the poet. An Earl's brother presided at the Quebec banquet: a Scotch baronet took the chair here. No poet, not even Berenger or Whittier, is more thoroughly republican than Burns, yet we had the Chief Justice (Robinson) and Judge Draper at the banquet pro-Draper at the banquet proposing toasts. Better thus than as it was 20 years posing toasts. Better thus than as a consideration who since, sentencing to the scaffold honest men who had too much of Burns's dauntless spirit in their mannesition. It was Burns's republican princicomposition. It was Burns's republican princi-ples which alarmed the Scottish nobility and gen-try in the days of the French Revolution, so that they kept him in poverty to the hour of his death; and the recent celebrations, so general and so enthusiastic, afford sure evidence of the strongh which these principles have in Upper Canada. The best addresses I have yet seen are those of Messrs. Bryant, Beecher and Emerson. Our ablest speak ers on the 25th were Irishmen. Burns's noblest songs were inspired by the passion of love, and of who met at the cente ial to honor his mem ory, in Canada, not a few had never assembled to gether before to act in unison, and probably never

will again. Toronto is the headquarters for that mercurial class of Irish politicians called Orangemen, with their badges, processions, party tunes, banners, ernor receives them with profound respect, and of course they add not a little to the strife and confusion at election times. This week

the new police were swaren in, and, wonderful to be told, every map who did not solemnly declared that he belonged to no secret seciety, was ex-

cluded. You continue to urge the passage of a law for registration of voters at elections in New York State: an excellent measure if the details prove suitable. Last session, in Canada, we passed a law for such registration, a copy of which I inclose, but it was the bill of the authorities, and atmost everything they do is so fell of trick and maneuver, probable the measure may do more that it is quite

harm than good. I perceive that in Lendon, the majority at a ballot poil, recently, for keeping the Crystal Palace and grounds open on Sundays, was 17,621. Here in Canada we have an annual legislative field day about shutting up the Post-Offices on Sundays, and delivering no TRIBUNES or letters on that holy day. The division is always sectional, Upper goes for closing, Lower Canada for keeping open. The Speaker, a French Canadian, gave the casting vete, Crystal Palace fashion, last year. Our pestal system, like yours, is so managed as to require a large sum yearly from the general revenue to meet its charges.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

TORONTO, Feb. 11, 1859. Intelligence of the discovery of a pass in the Rocky Mountains, above the head waters of the upper forks of the south branch of the Saskatchewan, reached this city the other day. This pass is located about the fifty-first degree of latitude, and was discovered by Capt. Palliser, who has charge of a surveying party sent cut by the Imperial Government. There is probably no point in the British territory at which the discovery of a pass in the Rocky Mountains would be of so much importance as this. The Saskatchewan is navigable up to a certain distance in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountairs. It can mest easily be formed into a highway; and it is to the last degree important that, after arriving at its head waters, the traveler should not be turned out of his way by the impossibility of passing through the Rocky Mountains. The inhabitants of St. Paul, Minnesota, have it in contemplation to place a steamer on the south of the Saskatchewan next season; and it is obvious that, in the event of this project be carried into effect, the newly-discovered pass will be of great importance. It is said to be suitable for the construction of a railroad, and its discovery will probably have considerable effect on the question of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific by rail. The climate in the neighborhood cannot be severe; for Thompson, a surveyor and partner of the North-West Company, who spent a Winter in the neighborhood, reports that a small lake (Bow Lake) never froze all the season, and that birds were plentiful.

It has been announced in the Canadian Parliament that the license of the Hudson's Bay Company, giving them the right of exclusive trade with Indians, will be brought to an end next June. At that time it expires, and, although a Committee of the House of Commons had recommended its renewal on certain conditions, the subsequent gold discoveries in that region will prevent that recom

mendation from being carried into effect.

The Queen's selection of Ottawa, on reference to the Canadian Legislature, has been sustained in the Legislative Assembly by a majority of five, rescinding a vote of last session, by which Ottawa by a majority of thirteen, was declared an unfit place for the seat of Government. Upon ordinary questions, the Government majority is not so nar-row as this vote indicates. It will be large enough for working purposes. There will, however. probably, be some changes in the Government next week. At present it contains only two French Canadians and three Roman Catholics, so that both a race and a creed are deemed inadequately represented. There is an expectation that another French Camdian and Catholic will be added.

Last night the Inspector-General, without making his annual statement, gave some idea of the state of the revenue and the prospects of the year. During the first month of the present year, the vival of trade was marked and decided. The toms duties were, in that month, \$115,049 against \$66,420 in the corresponding month of the previous year. In the first seven months of importation reached its lowest point; and in the last five months it were just about the same as in the corresponding period of the previous year. Although there have been several successive augmentations of the tariff, of late years, on particular articles, the percentage of taxation on the value of the imports is now less than it was eight years ago.

	Value of	Amount of	Percentage of
Years.	imports.	duty.	duties on importe
1251	£5,358,677	£737,437	13
1852	5,071 627	739,252	14
1853		1,628,676	13
1854		1,224,751	12
1655		88 .444	10
1855		1,127,220	10
1857	9,857,649	981,262	10
1058		\$3,381,389	111

will of course depend mainly on the next harvest; but with an average crop, there seems every reason to believe that the year's importations will be fully an average.

In many parts of the country there is scarcely enough grain left for nome consumption, and some are predicting that flour will be \$10 a barrel before

Father Chinigay, once known as the great spostle of temperance among the French Canadi has returned to Canada from Illinois and Wissonasir, where he had great difficulty with his ecclesi-astical superiors. Last Sunday the Bishop caused a letter to be read in all the churches, prohibiting Roman Catholics from attending any tures, listening to his discourses, or having any dealings (rapport) with him. It remains to be se how far the Bishop will be obeyed.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

CLOSING OF THE PORTS. The following is the text of a recent decree of the Dominican Government, seriously affecting foreign intercourse with the island:

PEDRO SANTANA, Liberator of the country, General-in Chie

"Fenno Santana, Liberator of the country, General in Chies of the Atury, and charged, by the sovereign will of the people, with the restoration of the Empire, of the Constitution and the laws, Ac. Ac.;

"Considering that the Government is obliged to take such measures as are in its power to avoid smurgiling, and to secure public order and tranquility, by visues of the authority with which I have been invested, have decreed and do bereby decree:

ARTICLE I. The ports of Samana, La Romana and Montecriste shall be closed to foreign commerce. This article will take effect for vessels from the Autilies and from the South American Centification of the present decree; two months after for vessels coming from the United States, and three months after for vessels coming from Europe. Acr. 2. The suppain of every vessel arithing at he open pairs of the bland, bringing letters, newspapers, of any other correspondence, must abount them to the impection of the visiting effect, agreeably to law.

et, agreeably to law.

ART, 5. The captains of vessels withholding compliance "ART. 3. The captains of vessels withholding compliance with the last provision in regard to showing correspondence to the authorized visitor, shall be punished by a fine of \$50 carrent money, to be collected by the Alcalde of the town. Passengers of salious carrying such letters, papers, or correspondence, and who do not comply with the regulation with regard to the submitting them to inspection, shall be condemned, the first to the same fine, and the second to fifteen days impationment; the right being always reserved, in case the sall letters come from enemies, or contain alarming intelligence, which tends to disturb audio tranquility, to enforce the full penalty of the law. "ART. 4. The same pounding shall be applied to any letters found on board a vessel about to sail for a foreign port, outside of the mail beg, which the Captain may have received from the Administration of Posts, prior to salling, or which have not been sealed by said Administration.

"ART. 5. The present decree shall be printed, circulated and executed by the proper authorities, under their personal responsibility.

"ART. 5. The proper authorities, under their personal responsibility.

"ART. 5. The state of Posts of Sente Demine assists of

ribints.

"Given in the National Palace of Santo Domingo, capital of the Republic, Dec. 15, 1858, and in the fifteenth vest of the Republic.

SANTANA."

FROM YUCATAN.

WAR OF EXTERMINATION AGAINST THE

WAR OF EXTERMINATION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Advices to Jan. 28 reach us from Merida. The amtesty which the Government had offered to the revolted Insians had been without effect, and it had been found necessary to declare a war of extermination against them. For this object the authorities had distributed arms to the white population, all of whom were summoned to take part in the crasside.

The insurgents had invaded the district of Tizimin, but the vigitance and decision of the residents had pre-

but the viguance and decision of the residents had pre-vented any destruction of life. Other rumors of Indian outrages which circulated at Merida were regarded as

the list ult. the Yucatanese Government had issued a decree, of which the following are the operative

clauses:

ARTICLE 1. The introduction of foreign grain into the State, by the port of State, is to be permitted, free from duty, during the term of four months, reckoning from the date of this decree.

ART. 2. Every vessel, as well national as foreign, which introduces grain into the State, provided it brings 150 tune of 2,000 pounds each, shall be free from tunnage duca.

FROM WASHINGTON.

STEPBENS-ORR-LETCHER. Frem az Oceasional Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1859,

If you had entered the House this afternoon, you would have seen a large group of intensely-interested members near the center of the Hall, surrounding a strange figure, seemingly balf man, half boy, and all mummy; his spaces flaten hair combed close down upon a long, narrow head, his sallow, beardless shis resembling shriveled parchment, his gaunt, sickly body swaying to and fro with excitement, his arms sweeping around in short angles, his alto voice, sweet and shrill like a women's, pitched to its highest key, and piercing the remotest corner of the crowded galleries. This is Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, closing the debate on

the bill for the admission of Oregon.

This whilom Whig and now strict-construction
Democrat, and leader of the Slavery propaganda in the House, when sitting at a distance, looks like a loy of eighteen, who has been struggling all his life with relentless chills and fever. As he gets up the with relentless cains and lever. As he gets up to address the chair you are surprised at the atti-tude of the specter before you, rising nearly six feet from the floor. The tones of his voice rivet your attention. It is not a man voice, nor a boy's, nor exactly a woman's. You never heard such a voice before. In declaratory passages, when swelled to its full capacity, it sounds like recitative in music, or the wall of the wind in a grove of pines, or, as the long-drawn sentences monotonously rise and fall, like the hortatory strains of a revival preacher painting the glories of Heaven, and warning from the wrath to come. The ges tures, angular. sharp and impeluous, saw the dart forward like a rapier, and strike out right and left like a broad sword. In impassioned periods, the bony, clenched fist smites blow after blow on the desk; and the long, skinny finger, following the deep-set, mournful, and now glowing eye, to some distant object, serves as an exclamation point at the close of a pungent retort, an emphatic as-

sertion, or a nervous sentence.

We are thus minute in describing Mr. Stephens's physique, because it is the basis, and a very large share of the superstructure, of his reputation in Congress and the country. We have seen mem-bers of the diplomatic corps, who did not under-stand a word of English, sit spell-bound half an hour while Stephens was speaking; their gaze riv-eted by the look, tone and manner of the strange being below. His admirers call him a close rea soner - the ablest in the House. He is no reasoner at ail. The argumentative parts of his are nothing but dogmatisms, uttered in lucid language, and with nervous emphasis; mere assumption of premises, and assertions of conclusions. He studies the subject matter, knows its facts, and so can oft prove his statements by an apt citation, or confuse an opponent by his superior acquaintance with the cotemporaneous data or the precedents pertaining to the question. But, though he greatly affects reasoning, his speeches show neither the form nor the substance of the therefore, the heree, and the because of real logic, He is a model debater, in that he keeps clos the pending subject; excels in short, sharp state-ments; views every matter from a narrow, not to say low, stand point; dissects all questions with a thin, technical blade; is a bold, bitter, self-willed partisan: exceedingly unfair in reply when his an agonist has no chance to respond or explain. In fine, conceive of fire without warmth, of a knife cutting to the bone without drawing blood, of a skeleton that shall stand up and talk, having neither fleth, nerves, lungs, nor lips, and you can conceive of the matter and manner of a speech from Alexander H. Stephens.

Mr. Stephens has been often compared to John Randolph. Except in some peculiarities of look and voice, he is quite unlike the unique orator of Roaneke. He never plays a part, nor affects singularity. Randolph always did, even at the solemn hour, when, in the chamber of death, he traced the word "Remorse" on the card of his physician, Dr. Parish. Randolph had an exuberant, wayward fancy, to which he gave rein in his forensic displays. Stephens rarely uses metaphor, either to illustrate or adorn. Randolph reveled in quotations from poets and dramatists, ancient and modern. Stephens never cites anything more classic than Coke and Hansard. Randolph was highly dramatic in diction and delivery; and, at times, his eloquence flowed in a stream beautiful and picturesque as his own Koanoke. Stephens is always terse and pointed, and usually dry and didactic. His valedictory to-day was more ornate than any speech we ever heard him deliver before. As he put on his heavy overcoat at the close, knew that it was not the affectation of Randolph. mounting a jockey cap at the conclusion of speeches, but was dictated by a prudent regard for

Constitution long shaken by strange maladies.

Mr. Stephens will leave Congress at the close of his present term. Less eccentric, but scarcely less valuable to the Southern Democracy, are two other members of the present House, who retire at the same time-Col. Orr of South Carolina and Mr. Letcher of Virginia.

Mr. Speaker Orr is a large, muscular man, full

six feet high, of middle age, not fastidious in dress, nor scrupulously neat in general appearance. He displays a frank, rubicund countenance, a head sparsely sprinkled on the apex with brownish hair, not well developed in the logical region, with language full, and perceptive organs unusually large. His air and mien vindicate the soundness of the reputation he wen before assuming the chair, of being a straightforward business man, a ready, com mon-sense debater, who took plain, level views of subjects, neither carrying the line of argument down into their deep gorges, nor bathing their hights with the bucs of brilliant illustration, never astonishing by his profundity nor startling by his splendor, and wholly eschewing metaphysics, transcendentalisms, and rhodomontade. He was a thoroughly-informed member, spoke often and cogently, and gave close attention to the current business of the House.

As a presiding officer, Col. Orr, in respect to mere capacity, is fully equal to the average of Speakers for the last thirty years. Familiar with rules and precedents, patient and good natured, not skillful in keeping order, but prompt in dispatching business, with a loud, ringing voice which breaks in upon the confusion on the floor like the scream of a locomotive approaching a depot, and not grace-ful in the chair because he will always keep swinging the gavel in his hand and rolling a cut of Virginia honey-dew " like a sweet morsel under his tongue.

His elevation to the chair, just after it had been vacated by Mr. Banks, stimulates comparisons be-tween Col. Orr and his distinguished predecessor. We miss the erect form of Banks: tones; the unerring glance; the prompt response; the graceful wave of the hand; the incid diction in deciding, without faltering, questions of order piled on questions of order; the absence of bustle or petulance, of redundancy of language or undue elevation of voice, when, by a succession of gentle taps of the gavel, he quelled the wildest storm-not allowing business to proceed till all was hushed to repose. And when the House, for a wonder, found itself in a working mood, and bent on doing the greatest amount of business in the shortest space of time, then, to see the little "Man of Iron" rise to his feet and preside standing, while he caught up the successive questions, and dashed them off right and left, announcing gentlemen ere they were out of their seats, and anticipating and putting their motions before they had opened their lips; and doing all this with a rapidity and melodiousness of utterance, a dignity and grace, an energy and precision, that filled be holders with amazement and admiration. Often when a member asked un mimous consent to take up a bill so that it might be immediately carried through all its stages, and, the consent being to. fused, the suspension of the rules and a long series of parliamentary routine became necessary, we have seen Banks put to a vote of the House fourteen supposed motions, all of which were carried, and the bill passed, and the title fixed, and the quest on of reconsideration laid on the table, in ninety seconds-the member having the bill in charge standing in his place, but never opening his

to snother. It would be better for the reputation of Col. Orr if these were the only contrasts that could be drawn

the Coramittees, in awarding the floor, and in calling them to preside temperarily in the House, as Chairmen of the Committee of the Whole. these respects, Col. Orr has been grossly partial,

We turn for a moment to Mr. Letcher, who, like Mr. Stephens and Mr. Orr, is a self-made man. He is one of the ablest and most valuable members on his side of the House. The Southern De-gocracy can ill space from the Hall one who imparts to that faction something of character and dignity. Should Virginia call him to her Gubernatorial Chair, and he should excet all his predecessors in discharging its duties, his removal from the House would be a loss even to the "Ancient Dominion" herself. For Mr. Letcher's close attention to business, his atter contempt for all the arts of buncombe, his rare financial honesty (rare for his party and the times), and his Yankee-like air and mode of doing things, tend to make Virginia abstractions, of which he is a theoretical expounder, tolerable; and the resolutions of 28, of which he is a professed admirer, respectable. Mr. Letcher's speeches are brief, clear and apt; he is reasonably candid, and even-tempered; is sharp at a retort, can crack a joke with the most witty, and turn an acute angle with the most facile; and, though usually found lying in wait the door of the Trea-sury, does not bark indiscriminately at everybody and everything, as does the growling old Cerberus, George W. Jones of Tennessee. Mr. Letcher's peculiarly-built head (the golden-hued hair thereon is shaven close to the skin), rising from his shoulders like a tall, square tower on a small church—his nose bestrode with a pair of huge, staring glasses a is a conspicuous object in the sea of craniums floating about the floor of the House.

We have spoken of Mr. Jones-known in the House as "Objection Jones." To put him and

Mr. Letcher in the same category, as is often done, is yoking together two very different species of financiers. Mr. Letcher is an economist. Mr. Jones is a curmudgeon. Let a number ask unanimous consent to put forward any barress, however pressing, and ere the Speaker can p and the query, "Is there any objection?" a sepuichral voice seems to issue from beneath the floor near the south-east corner of the hall, uttering, with long-drawn cadence, "R-e-g-u-l-a-r e-r-d-e-r!" It may be a small bill to furnish the final outfit (accidentally omitted in the general bill) of a steam frigate waiting to east off her lines and go to sea: but in vain does the good-natured Chairman of the Ways and Means implore "my friend from Ten-"nessee to yield a moment, and let this important "bill pass." The man over yonder, in the faded "bill pass." The man over yonder, in the faded blue coat with rusty brass buttons, lifts his eye doggedly from his desk, and shaking his iron-gray head, seems to say, "Phelps! do you think you can wheedle Jones?" Mr. Jones's name is indexed in The Congressional Globe of the last session as having occupied the attention of the House five hundred and sixty-eight times, being an average of nearly five hearings on each day-rather more than his share. The Democracy of the next House might profitably exchange a Jones for a Letcher.

SLAVERY ON ITS MERITS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1859. Benjamin's speech on Cuba seems likely to provoke such a discussion as has never yet been heard in the Senate. He has boldly challenged a discussion of Slavery on its merits. Of course, he will be gratified. He has thrown the door wide open and invited the friends of freedom to come in and compare notes as to the relative advantages of labor " and free labor. He declared in terms:

" If the experience of mankind has solved a single industrial oblain, we may fairly assume as granted that tropical produces can be maintained, on a scale to meet the requirements will red man, by compulsory labor above."

Here is his fundamental proposition. He undertock to establish it by giving a history of West India emancipation. He drew his picture of the existing state of free society in the British West India Islands from such sources as suited his pur pose, and has spread out his case before the world. He hopes it is such as to disgust mankind with Freedom, and to force all to admit what he claims, namely, that the substitution of the system of Slavery, as it exists in the United States, for the existing Freedom of the West Indies, is at once a

necessity and a blessing.

Of course, Mr. Benjamin has had too much experience as a lawyer to expect that this great case, which he has thus opened, is to go before the world on his presentation alone. Having exhibited one side only, he will expect to see the other presented with equal fullness of detail. He has told us what Freedom is in the tropics. We must now listen,

and learn what Slavery is.

In order that every body should be able, fairly and impartially to judge of the merits of this case, let Mr. Benjamin's speech be spread far and wide. in the North, as well as the South. Mr. Benjamia is an able lawyer, and a persuasive advocate. Let him be heard-let no improper advantage be taken of him before the bar of the broad public opinion that must decide the question in issue. And when all the world shall have heard Mr. Benjamin, then let all the world hear the replies that will have been made to Mr. Benjamin in the Senate

A great, an earnest, a most thorough discussion is upon us. To be sure, a large portion of the world have heard Anti-Slavery discussions before now. But they have been made on minor theaters for the most part. Occasionally, fragmentary and isolated disquisitions upon this topic have found their way into the other branch of Congress. But they have always been condemned as inappro-priate and uncalled for by the friends of the pecuiar institution. Those friends have steadily de-nied that Congress had any thing to do with Siavery and Anti-Siavery discussions. That Siavery was a topic never fairly before the National Legis-That Slavery lature for its consideration, and that its agitation and consideration there was always forced, always

out of place, always uncalled for.

But these allegations can now no longer be made.

All this is now changed. The whole subject of Slavery in all its bearings and relations, its charac-ter, its essence, its influence, its connections, is brought boldly before the world in the Senate of the United States by one of its most accomplished and elequent champions. Slavery is put on trial by its friends, and a demand made not only for acquittal but for approval.

quittal but for approval.

There is nothing to mistake, nothing mealymouthed, this time. We have to meet none of the sophistry and impudent pretension that was put forth in the case of Texas, to the effect that the acquisition of a slave country was favorable to the final extinction of Slavery. Not at all. Cuba is demanded to save Slavery, to secure Slavery in the United States, and to reestablish it where it has been abolished. The country is called upon, and the world is called upon, to confirm and spread Slavery in the West Indies as a positive blessing. It is called upon to save the Tropics from Free-

m and Free Society as a positive curse. The great debate will inevitably be crowded into short period of time. Mr. Hunter takes to-mor-ow for the Tariff. Mr. Crittenden will follow Mr. Benjamin at an early day, however. Although tion, he having the floor, of course he will not touch the vital question raised by Mr. Benjamin. That branch of the subject will be left to the Republican Senators.

THE EMPARRASSMENTS AND INCONSIS-TENCIES OF THE DEMOCRACY. From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1859. The State of Oregon is admitted. She presented a Constitution disfigured by the barbarities that naturally flow from the Dred Scott decision, and the main body of the Republicans could not swallow it. Enough of them were found, however, to turn the scale in her favor, and the State is admit'ed by Republican votes.

The profitless tariff discussion goes on. Mr. Hunter will define his financial policy to-morrow. lips from the time he first rose and announced his I think be will not fail to expose a grave error into siness till it was finished, and the floor assigned which I see Mr. Simmons fell in his otherwise able and instructive speech made on Thursday last. Mr. Simmons insisted that the same importation which

between him and Gov. Banks, as presiding officers of the House. The latter was impartial—any, Hiberal—Faward his opponents in the formation of under the Tariff of 1846, would give but thirty-five millions under the Tariff of 1857. This is certainly a mistake. The true difference cannot be materially different from the proportions of 30 to 42. Where the Tariff of 1846, therefore, would produce sixty lions, that of 1857 would give probably between

Fat whether the 1857 Tariff produces thirty-five or forty-five millions, it is quite certain that it will not produce revenue enough to answer the absolute necessities of the Government under the existing scale of expenditure. And it does not seem at all likely to do so, even under very rigid curtailments. Still, if these who have the responsibility of the Government in their hands insist that it will, there nothing left for the minor ty but to let them try

the experiment. If they insist upon the scheme of running along under the present tariff taking what it will yield, and borrowing money for the difference between that and the expenditure, they must have their own way, and the people must settle the question at the polls as to whether the plan suits them. By the time a debt of a hundred millions has been incurred to carry on the Government, in time of peace, we the gentlemen who have incurred it will be ikely to be called to account.

The great Central American question that so expands the bosoms of our fledgling orators and statesmen just out of their teens, especially those of the North-Western country, is fast approaching its solution. That solution will leave a French fleet at one end of the Isthmian transit and an English fleet at the other, to guard and defend the unobstructed right of way across the center of this our hour-glass stapped hemisphere. And while these feets are thus occupied, Young America will stand by and wave his Kossuth hat in token of the triumph of the Monroe doctrine. We have got an Yrissarri treaty, England has got another Yrissarri treaty. France will soon have a third Yrissarri treaty. Nobody "colonizes" or "exercises dominion" by that. Oh, no! But everybody is to be at the Isthmus with their fleets and armies, enforcing their treaty rights, with the local govern-ments all alienated from us by our infamous treatment of them, and all looking to England and France for sympathy and protection. Such is to be the final result of our fillibustering Young-Amer ica diplomacy and our Chinese brag about the Monroe doctrine. And all with the illustrious and truculent Cass in the chair of state—the man who has spent the last twenty years of his life in de-claring that war with England was inevitable if she did not take herself entirely out of the way of our march to the exclusive possession of this con-J. S. P.

THE MONSTROUS WASTE BY THE DEMO-CRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

The following from the Washington correspondent
The Independent shows the extraordinary scale on The fello which demands are made upon the public Treasury. However, it is a nice question how far Congress has fostered these high scales of ctarges by the delay and expense it has long interposed between the presenting of a bill and the payment thereof. The matter has been ventilated before, but the synopsis is of interest just row:
"A document is now before me illustrating in a

A document is now before me indistraining in a small degree the method by which we are pressing up to \$100,000,000 annual expenditure. It is a letter from the Third Auditor of the Treasury, addressed to the House in answer to a resolution of that body, asking for information on the claims for Indian hostilities in Oregon and Washington Territories. The primary cause of the hostilities is not given, from the single fact that, among the immense mass of papers-weigh ng hundreds of pounds-in that office, not a single alsion is made to it.

"It is the old story, however, of plundering and

"It is the old story, however, or paniesting and war against the red man; and the instant his savage nature fields an outlet in retaliation, the dogs of war are let loose upon the tribes, and extermination or a distant removal is the only alternative. But to the expense. Oregon, in October, 1856, had submitted a report to the Secretary of War, in which claims for the snug little sum of \$4,449.949 33 were presented for payment from the National Treasury. This is for Or-egon only. The Washington claim is more modest, but touches the handsome figure of \$1,481,475 45, making for both these young Territories a sum reaching nearly \$6,000,000. The items in the account are rich. The limits of my letter forbid extensive quotations. The price of labor is fabulous; the ordinary laborer \$1 per day, while clerks are awarded \$10 per diem invariably. Horses, by quantities, are purchased for \$300 and \$100 apiece—hired at \$4 per day; shanties for officers and one are rented at from \$100 to \$200 per month, and one little item of "expressing message from Deer Creek to Pert Orford" is set down at the cool price of \$800-a handsome sum for an ordinary horseback

The miscellaneous articles, with their prices, are astounding. As for example: barness, \$100; riding-sadule, \$50 to \$60; lumber, \$30 to \$100 per thousand, and this, too, in a timber country; nails, from 15 to 50 cent's per pound; tobacco, 75 cents to \$150 per pound; axes, \$3 to \$6; ax-handles. \$1 to \$150 each; handsaws, \$8, &c. The price charged for forage is on the as ws. \$8, &c. The price charged for forage is on the same princely scale. Oats, from \$5 to \$7 per bushel; corn, \$4 per bushel; hay, \$160 to \$300 per tun. Blacksmiths or farriers must have made a harvest out of the war; for 1 find the invariable price of shoeing animals is \$3 per shoe, or \$12 for a single horse or mule. The difference between purchase and sale illustrates to clearly the whole swindle upon the Government, that I cannot refrain from giving one full quotation; and premising that the whole statement, covering 70 odd pager, is of a piece with it, I dismiss it from further consideration at present:

further consideration at present:

"'Mr. Peters purchased 317 mules and 19 horses at
an average of about \$250 each. He hired, in addition,
448 horses and mules, 28,078 days, at \$1 per day,
\$112,312, and teams to the amount of \$21,900. The
rates of hire of teams were \$4 per day for the horses and mules, \$2 per day each for oxen, and \$1 for

wagons. ... The hire of packers, teamsters, &c., is \$4 to \$10

"The hire of packers, teamsters, &c., is \$4 to \$10 per day, having been reduced by commission from \$6 to \$12. The persons from whom these animals were hired were nearly all in service as teamsters and packers at from \$4 to \$8 per day.

"The purchases of forage are: 157,504 pounds cats, charged \$5 to \$7 per bushel, allowed \$3 69; 3 214 pounds corn, charged \$4 per bushel, allowed \$3 50; 61,769 pounds barley, charged \$9 to \$12 per bushel, allowed \$3 50; 33,735 pounds wheat crushed, charged \$7 per bushel, allowed \$4 50; 432,569 pounds bay, charged \$7 per bushel, allowed \$4 50; 432,569 pounds bay, charged \$160 to \$200 per tun, allowed \$20. Mr. Peters sold at auction at Jacksonville. Aug

Mr. Peters soid at auction at Jacksonvine, Aug. 7, 1856, 26 horses for \$1,891, being a little less than 173 each; 200 mules for \$18,076, being at an average i \$96 each. This included 127 aparajoes and pack addes, costing about \$15 each; 7 wagons were sold addes, costing about \$15 each; 7 wagons were sold addes. of \$40 cach. Into included 127 aparajoes and pack sadd'es, costing about \$15 cach; 7 wagons were sold for \$362, an average of \$51.70 each; 898 bushels wheat sold for \$580.25; 261 bushels sold at 71 cents—\$185.31; 637 bushels sold at 62 cents—\$394.94; 50 riding saddles sold for \$363.50, the rates being from 33 cents to \$19 each; iron, \$1 cents; nails, 16 cents; caps, 25 cents; hats, 50 cents; 129 pair boots, \$1 55 per pair, and 29 pairs at \$2 50 per pair. There are no remarks made as to the condition of the property sold. Of 150 sheets drawing paper, for which \$150 were paid, 75 sheets were used; the remaining 75 sheets sold for \$11 25."

## POLITICAL.

It is ascertained that the rumor which would send Mr. Pryor of The States and Mr. Forsyth of Mobile to New-York to commence a new Democratic journal, has no other foundation than a casual incidental conversation between those gentlemen.

-The Fulton County elections for town officers re sulted in a choice of 5 Republicans, 1 American do., and 3 Democrats, as follows: Caroga, A Swan, Rep., gain; Oppenheim, G. W. Burr, Dem.; Johnstown, B. H. Dewey, Rep.; Broacalbin, H. W. Spencer, Am.; Perth, B. K. Lee, Rep : Mayfield, Alex. McKieley, Rep.; Bleecker, E. W. Enos, Dem.; Northampton, G. N. Barker, Rep., gain; Stratford, Ormel Leavitt,

-The State of New-York, which is entitled to thirty-three members on the floor of the House of Representatives, in reality has but thirty-one, says the Washington correspondent of The News. Two of her Representatives, viz: Mesers. O. B. Matteson and D. E. Sickles, are very seldom in their seats. Their names will not be found recorded on one division list in ten during the present session. Both these gentlemen, he says, appear to act under a social cloud among their fellow members-the one from the result of the vote of censure of the House, and the other from the untoward consequences of his duelling pretensions.

- Joseph Miller, Member from Ohio, will probably be appointed Judge in Nebrasks, vice Black, recently appointed Governor of that Territory.

- From the Erecative mansion the precessi marched to the residence of the Hon. Eli Tasper of

Massachusetts, who thanked them for the honor nexpectedly conferred upon him by the visit, and addressed them in a few appropriate remarks. Crossing the avenue to Willard's Hotel, Mr. Comins was called out and greeted with cheers as he appeared on the balcony. He thanked the company for the unexpected compliment shown him, and made a short speech." The Washington Star thus parrates an incident of the passage of the Oregon bill-the serenading by a procession of Democrate of the parents and accouch

erus of this Pro-Slavery Democratic messare. -Schuyler County, in Board of Supervisors assembled, will have hardly opposition ecough to Republicarism to make its sessions lively. Her town elections resulted as follows: Hector-Isaac D. Mekeel, Republicas: Cayuta-John Wood, Republican; Catharine-Charles Cook, Republican; Dix-Winthrop E. Beeth, American Republican: Orange-Abram Barkley, Demonat; Tyrone-George Clark, American; Reading-Edwin C. Edwards, Democrat.

-Five hundred "Sons of Malta" called on Jo. ane, on Saturday night, to congratulate him apon the admission of Oregon. During the hilarity of the evening, a wish was expressed to the honorable Secator, that he might render as efficient service in forming another, "and ocean-bound State," as he has already rendered to our Pacific sister just born. Cuba and Oregon!

-Upon the subject of grabbing Cubs, the Washington correspondent of The News writes that Sanator Slidell is in frequent consultation with Buchanan, each determined upon the passage of the Thirty Million Cuba bill, if possible. Up to this moment the President has made no communications to the Cabinet of any intimations received by him from any authorized source favoring the sale of Cuba, but it is known that he has had interviews with a person assuming to be near the percen of the Spanish Queen, who intimated her readiness to negotiate, if it could be done without a revolution.

-The Oregon State officers are: Governor, John Whiteaker; Secretary of State, Lucien Heath; Treasurer, John D. Boon; State Printer, Asahel Bosh. These are all Democratic "Hards." The Constitution under which they will take office was adopted by the Oregonians in 1857. The question of Slavery at the same time was voted upon, with the following result: 

An expression of the sentiments of the people on the question of allowing free negroes in the State was also taken, and as far as it could be ascertained the following was the result:

Six of the sixteen counties in the State made no eturns on this question.

-The Washington correspondent of The Phil phia Gazette says that the President remarked, on Monday, that he was under great obligation to the Republicans who voted for the admission of Oregon into the Union.

-The Michigan Legislature passed a Registry law as the last act of the session.

PERSONAL.

-The Governor of Maine has appointed the Rev. C. C. Cone a Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum, for each and every county in the State; an office rarely, if ever before, bestowed upon the clerical profession

-Louis Napoleon is determined to wage a warfare on the excessive extravagance now so common, even if he does not embark on a crusade for (fettered) liberty. He has engaged, so at least rumor says, the Lyons cilk manufacturers to be more economical in their patterns, and the Empress has appealed to her mantua maker and milliper to be less extravagant.

The tenor Mario owns a villa about a mile distant from Florence, filled with all luxuries, and above all with objects of vertu and art. Though he occupies it but a few months in the year, it is generously open to visitors when he is not there, as to his numerous friends when he is: for then he lives verily like a prince, with Grisi (falsely called his wife, since her husband is still living), and their four children. Mario travels like a prince-as recently, on going thence with Grisi, to meet their Paris engagement, when his suite comprised no less than fourteen carriages. Children, nurses, governes, and servants go with them. They are as proud of their unfortunate (?) daughters, as Mademoiselle Rachel was of her sons.

-Senator Stow is still at Clifton Springs, under hydropathic treatment. His dischae is dropsy, and he is regarded as being in rather a critical condition. There s no prospect of his being able to resume his seat in the Senate during the present session.

-Powers's statue of Webster must be a failure. The Boston Transcript says that before it was re ceived there was a desire to have it placed in the most public and prominent position that could be secured for the purpose. Since the lank figure has been seen by the Bostonians, there is no objection to its being buried from the public eye in the United States Court-House, or any place rarely visited by citizens or strangers.

-A Paris letter-writer, stating that the Rothschilds looked upon a woman with \$40,000 in dowry as a beg-gar, says: "Well they might, for their head clerk died the other day leaving a fortune of \$100,000."

-The Queen of Spain has granted the Cross of Knight Commander of the Royal American Order of Isabel, the Catholic, to Mr. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph. Her Majesty, wishing to reader the grace more complete, has ordered the insignia to be transmitted to the grantee. Mr. Morse is at present at Arroya, in Paerto Rico, where one of his daughters, who married a rich planter, is ving. He is associated with the project of a transat-

artic telegraph line to connect Cadiz with Cuba. -Madame Mario in her very successful lecture at Washington, declared that she did not ask America to fight the battles of her beloved Italy-all the aid she asked was sympathy, and that when Italy should achieve her own freedom, America would promptly acknowledge her independence.

-Mr. Daniel Bowen, member of the Assembly from

Erie County, met with a serious accident on Sanday

evening by falling upon the sidewalk in State street It is feared that he has received some internal injury. It was too painful for him to lie in bed, and he was compelled to sit in a chair all that night.

-The Police decree against the tragedy queen, Risori, has been rescinded in the matrimonial rejoicings at Naples. So the Royal box at the San Carlo shall ere long be illuminated and filled, while Ristori speaks and kings keep silence.

-Grisi and Mario, it is known, have children. Grisi, would reem by an anecdote told of her at St. Petereburg, is as ready with her wit as her voice. Walking out one day with her children, she encountered the late Emperor, who, graciously saluting her, said facetiously, "Are these your little Grisettes?" "No, your Majesty," she replied, "they are my Marionettes!"

-Old Walter Savage Landor is now sheltering his gray hairs from the just retribution of his late calumdes in the villa long occupied by his family on the hillide of Fiesole, in Italy. Aforetime, he was driven rom this nest for contempt of court, having, on enter-ing before the seat of justice, shaking a bag of Tuscae lars, exclaimed in very intelligible Italian, "These will secure my case, as I understand that opinion are lought here." The whole bench immediately withdrew, and the next day he received his walkingpapers, and has not since been seen in Florence till now. It was from a window of his villa here that he threw out an offending servant-crushing in the act of violence his favorite plant, which consequence (not the bruised servant) called forth the exclamation, "There, I knew I should do it some day!" "What! killed

the servant at last" screamed his wife. "No, no! not that, but killed my camilia with his fall!" -Some idea of Mario's sumptnosity may be drawn from the fact that, although on the night of leaving